THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Union Pacific Litigation in a Fog—The Case Ascertained to be an Outenst—"Under Which King" & &c.—The Quention of the Re-moval to the United States Court.

Eefore Judge Elatchford.

Before Judge Elatchford.
es Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railway
tny, and the Credit Mobilier of America et al.—
gument on the motion for a stay of proceedngs in this case was resumed yesterday afternoon, t a quarter before four o'clock, in this court. The questions to which the discussion was coned from the Supreme Court of this State into ally removed, this court had the power to stay dings in the State court; and lastly, whether, court possessed such power, the necessity ex-

be court possessed such power, the accessity ex-ed in this case for its exercise. fessrs. David Dudley Field, E. W. Stoughton and diey Field appeared for Mr. Fisk, and Judge Allen J. Messrs. S. O. Tilden, Charles Tracy, Clark Bell, W. McFarlane and C. A. Seward for the com-

Dudley Field appeared for Mr. Fisk, and Judge Allen and Messis. S. O. Tilden, Charles Fracy, Clark Bell, W. W. McFarlane and C. A. Seward for the company.

Mr. Seward opened the argument by recapitulating the leading facts in the case up to the time of its many.

Mr. Seward opened the argument by recapitulating the leading facts in the case up to the time of its alleged removal to the United States Court, and contended that the order made by Judge Blatchford after the presentation and consideration of the order by Judge Rosecrans removed the case as a whole into the United States Court, and that the order of Judge Blatchford was prima facts evidence of such removal. All the real defendants who had been served in the State court had petitioned for the removal to the United States court. The defendants had complied with all the requirements of the United States statute governing a removal, and the case being one in which the right of removal existed the State court was bound to grant a removal forthwith. The defendants had a defence arising under the laws of the United States. The case involved the construction of an act of Congress and should be heard on its merits in the United States court. The case was, in any event, pending in the United States court until judge Barnard revoked the order of Judge Rosecrans could not be revoked by Judge Barnard, so as to nullify the effect of the order of Judge Rosecrans and take jurisdiction after the making and promutgation of the order of Judge Rosecrans. There was no power in the Supreme Court to recall the same and take jurisdiction after the making and promutgation of the order of Judge Rosecrans. There was no power in the Supreme Court to recall the same and take jurisdiction after the making and promutgation of the order of Judge Rosecrans. The case being a proper one for removal, and the domains having compiled with the requirements governing the removal; the case was you further proceedings by the plantiff in the State court. There might be cases where some of the d

Durley Field said the foundation of the arguof Mr. Seward was that the case was wholly in
interest the state court. If the proceedings by the
diff in the State court. If the proceedings by the
diff in the State court. If the proceedings by the
diff in the State court is, as claimed, suppos, no interference was necessary, for no harm
be done. The United States court could not
ere with a State court in a case in relation to
a concurrent jurisdiction existed, when the
court had first taken cogalzan and the case,
ischever court the case was commenced that
had exclusive jurisdiction until the final dison of the case by such court.

Stoughton said that it was due to the Supreme
of the State of New York that the United
Circuit Court should presume that every step
in the former court in this case was properly
sally taken until the opposite was positively
a. The granting of an order for a stay was
on the ground that some things were being
in the State court in defiance of law and destates courts for this district that an applifor such an order as was now sought
en made because the State court thought
go on with a case of which it thought
jurisdiction. Notwithstanding proceedings
therto been taken to remove cases, such cases
for been proceeded with to completion in the
courts in spite of such proceedings, entirely
ing them. If those cases were rightfully rei no harm was done, and the proceedings in
ate courts were simply migatory and of nonignoring them. If those cases were rightfully removed no harm was done, and the proceedings in the State courts were simply nugatory and of noneffect. Each court could move within its own sphere, ignoring the action of the other is any particular case, and none would ultimately be harmed by the court which the sequel showed had acted without jurisdiction. It would not be right for the United States Circuit Court to assume exclusive jurisdiction of a case to the detriment of any one and then have its action reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The spirit of the law of the United States, prohibiting the United States courts from enjoining the action of State courts, covered the issuing of the order now asked. The relief sought by the plaintiff could clearly be obtained in the State court. It was sought to make the Credit Mobilier disgorge for the benefit of the Union Facific Hallroad Company, and, incidentally, for the benefit of Fisk, the amounts it was alleged it had defrauded the railioad company out of. The decision of Judge Barnard denying the application for a removal was an admirable exposition of the principles governing the case. The two Ameses, defendants in the case, had petitioned to Judge Sutherland for an order to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court, filling that petition since the making of the order by Judge Blatchford declaring that the case order to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court, filing that petition aince the maxing of the order by Judge Blatchford declaring that the case was removed, and had thus estopped themselves from receiving the benefit they had asked for on the original application for a removal.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stoughton's argument the further hearing of the matter was adjourned to Thursday, at half-past three o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Interesting Bankraptey Case—A Mercantile
Agency Man on the Stand.
Before Commissioner White.
The United States vs. Abraham and James Falk.—

The United States vs. Abraham and James Falk.—
The investigation into this case, in which it is alleged that the bankrupts obtained goods to the amount of \$250,000 upon credit, with intent to defraud their creditors, was resumed yesterday.

Hiram Tupper, employed by a mercantile agency, deposed to a conversation with the bankrupts shortly before their failure, in which the bankrupts stated their ability to meet all their demands. They had made a previous statement in January, and the last conversation confirmed it.

Cross-examined by Edwin James—I made a minnte of this conversation, but I dut not report it to my onlice; cannot tell why I did not; cannot tell the name of any subscriber to whom I reported it; I have looked at the schedule and cannot give the name of one; my habit is to write down statements in the presence of the parties, if they will lurnish them. The witness was severely cross-examined by the counsel.

Mr. James—When you walk into a store and ask for those statements do you usually obtain them?

Witness—That depends upon the temper of the party.

Mr. James—When you make these visits may I ask

Witness—When you make these visits may I ask
how often you are kicked out?
Witness—Not often.
The case was again adjourned.
Edwin James and Beebe & Co. for the bankrupts;
Mr. McKeon and P. C. Taiman for the creditors.

the property to be handed over to the receiver and inquire into the receipts of the company from bonds and now it had disposed of them, and directing the safe to be broken into.

After Mr. Fleed had concluded the reading of the proposed order Mr. Charles Tracy argued for the ordermants that this order was not made upon any notice and must, if granted at all, appear to have been granted at parter, then, as to the recttals, they were most scandalous and outrageous. There was no ground whatever for saying that any of these gentlemen had abscended.

Mr. Field—Was it not proved yesterday of Mr. Dillon?

Dilion?

Mr. Tracy said it was not. Mr. Dilion was not the kind of man to abscond. He had charge of building two roads—one in New Jersey and one further West—and ne had to attend to them. A great part of his time was necessarily occupied with them. It was a calcumy to say of these men that they absconded. It seemed to be the settled policy of the plaintains to surround the case with obloquy.

Mr. Beit staicd that Mr. Dalion had been in this city several days within the last two weeks.

Mr. Field asked it the Sheriff could have found him.

im. Mr. Bell answered, "Yes, if he had gone where he

Mr. Bell answered, "Yes, if he had gone where he was." (Laughter.)

Air. Field said he had in his hands an alias attachment returned by the sheriff unserved. As to the question of its being ex parte, the order to show cause made on Saturday week last had been continued from day to day, and this proposed order was an outrage. There had been no testimony introduced on this motion; all the testimony taken had been with a view to the argument of a motion to be made April 1, a motion which he had yesterday thought superseded, but which he had then claimed not to be superseded. His Honor had, he understood, made an order that the safe be oroken open. As to that he was not proposing to argue it; they must take with regard to that such steps as might be legal to protect their property. But he did object to this extraorumary order now strang on them, with its slanderous recraits.

Air. Field, in reply, said that all this declamation

traordinary order now sprung on them, with its standerous recitais.

Mr. Field, in reply, said that all this declamation was by parties opposing a stockholder in insenors to find out something about his own property in the hands of his fraudient trustees; and it was most extraordinary and outrageous that gentlemen should come here and desiend such a course.

The Court and that the examination of Mr. Durant had failed for want of the production of the books, but he did not know that any of these gentlemen had absconded, and that had better be left out, and it be merely said they could not be found by the sheriff within the State. Mr. Field made the correction.

it be merely said they could not be loaded of sheriff within the State. Mr. Field made the correction.

Mr. Tracy objected to the scope of the order of reference. The referee was to inquire into the receipts and expenditures of a company that had been in existence six or seven years, and in that time had expended \$30,000,000. It would take the receiver fave years and a whole Treasury Department of clerks to go through it. The receiver had nothing to do with what was aiready spent.

Mr. Field said that they desired to inquire into how much of the stockholders' money had been stolen and among whom it was divided. A United States Commissioner had just reported that they had made \$10,000 per mild on the road and divided it among themselves. He thought they would probably find out how much had been divided and among whom, and the parties would have to refund.

Judge Barnard said that at the irial before a referee or Special Term such a master could be properly inquired into, and therefore it was proper in this order.

Mr. McParlane objected to the order continuing a

inquired into, and therefore it was proper in this order.

Mr. McFarlane objected to the order continuing a receiver or appointing a receiver at all of the property of the company. He would cite one precedent, that of the Eric cases, where the plaintar in this case was sought to be restrained from ravage and pillage of which he thought he had shown him to be guity. In that case a receivership of the ratiroad had been denied on motion. Was this man yet unwhipt of justice to obtain an order ex pare without proof which had been denied on the fullest proof?

Mr. Field said the plaintar was not here in person to answer such aliasions; but Mr. McFarlane was mistaken in his facts. He had not proved Mr. Fisk guity of any charge. He had showed nothing of the kind. The cases differed essentially, in that they had asked a receiver not only of the railroad but to run the road. No one then had doubted the power of the Court to appoint a receiver of a particular fund. The defendants said they had not one dollar in the State. Then a receiver could not hurt them. The property they had here they had in some way got out of it, it was but right that subsequently received property should be held to replace it.

After some further discussion the Court signed the order, and the parties left the court till one P. M.

into and out of the offices, and the cierks were leaning on closed books and holding confabs in groups of two or three in various parts of the room. At the back of the apartment an ornamentally frosted glass partition divides a portion of the space from the main room, and the floor is covered with green carpeting. A handsome walnut table, covered with a white cloth and bearing a number of dishes containing roast chicken and other delicacies, was surrounded by several dignified gentiemen, officials of the company and attorneys, and the clink of silver plated forks and knyes would have induced the belief in a blind man that he had been usnered into a down town dining sation. On a green leather covered louige near the door leading from the passagoway sat a deputy sheriff and a "pal," ont equally dapper, office, and a hard fisted, smutty-need and a hard fisted, smutty-need and all as a sloutched hat, whose appearance proclaimed him an artificer in the baser metals. The tail gentieman turned to and addressed the two "loungers," who both assumed at once a very acute and official appearance, and the deputy produced from his breeches pocket a small, insignificant looking, freegupocket a small manufacture of a safe key, and deputies, to a small recess, the rear of which was blocked by a massive iron door. The artificer took the key and wriggied it in the keyhole, and a grand concentration of clerks, ideers and others instantly took place around the scene of operations. The little key "licked" and "supped" in the lock and as suddenly the clinking of kulves and forks in the anteroom ceased. A tail, gentiemanly looking man came at a brisk pace from the lumb room whiping his lips with a hapkin and, with a mouth full of tood, the mastication of which had not been fully completed, said in a firm voice:—

"Mr. Tweed, by what authority do you attempt to open that safe!"

Mr. Tweed, by what authority do you attempt to open that safe!"

Mr. Tweed said Mr. Barlow, "I give you notice that you are a treapasser here and liable to arrest. I will permit no one to interfere with that safe."

The crowd grew excited and grinned.

Mr. Tweed said he was simply obeying the instruction of the Supreme Court, and the expert changed his position and gave the key another wriggie.

Mr. Barlow gave everybody present notice, whether they were deput sincing so burglars, that they were trespassers, and desired them to leave under pain of being arrested and held personally responsible.

under pain of being arrested and held personally responsible.

Mr. Tweed intimated mildly that he did not think there were any burglars present, and
Mr. Barlow replied that he did not suppose there were; but he understood that Judge Barnard had said that the safe was to be opened even if burglars had to be set to do it.

The bystanders snickered, and thought there was a good joke somewhere.

Mr. Tweed made a soite coce remark, and
Mr. Barlow said the Suprenue Court had no authority to order the safe to be opened, as there was no sunt pending before that court in which such an order could be made.

Mr. Tweed—since when?

Mr. Barlow—since its removal into the United States Court.

Mr. Parlow—Since its removal into the United States Court.

The "expert" ratifed the key again, and, turning to Mr. Tweed, said, "I can't open that lock with the key."

Agray beadred gentleman peered over Mr. Barlow's shoulder, and healiatingly suggested that the name of the man who was working at the lock should be taken.

"The man" quit "working" instanter.

Mr. Tweed asked him if he couldn't pick the lock, and the artificer replied, "That lock can't be picked; it's an 'old Britton' lock. You want thumbscrews to open it."

No one present had "thumbscrewa," and if they had would not have produced them for fear of having them applied by the determined Mr. Barlow to their own persons.

Mr. Barlow notified all hands that they were trespassers and that no more attempts could be made to open that safe.

The "trespassers" began to move shufflingly towards the door, and Mr. Tweed remarked that no attempt would be made, as the workman had announced that he could not open the door. At once the sen-atton flagged and dropped one by one from the office, lesving the premises as tranquil as they found them and the official to finish their lunch.

The Retarn to the Court.

granted by Judge Rotekrans, staying all proceedings under the order so made by Judge Baroard, the company having taken an appeal from the order made by Mr. Justice sarnard, and filed security approved by Judge Bosekrans, who stayed Fisk's proceedings under Judge Barnard's order until the decision of the appeal to be made at General Term.

There will doubtless be some interesting developments at eleven o'clock to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Pefore Judge Bedford.

Assistant District Attorneys Hutchings and Tweed appeared for the prosecution yesterday and disposed of the calendar at an early hour. The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments and resumed the discharge of their duties. They have transacted a large amount of positions daying the transacted. a large amount of business during the term and will be discharged to-day by the City Judge.

PETTY LARGENY.

Mary Smith and Gertrude Hein, who were charged with stealing second hand clothing valued at forty foliars by August Rosenthal, picaded guilsy to petty arcony. They were sent to the Penitentiary for six

BORGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE—A JUST SENTENCE. Edwin Taomas and isaiah Garnett (colored) pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree. The indictment charged them with having, on the night of the 20th hat, burgariously entered the dweding house of Mrs. Bertha Karpies. In Fourin street. They went into a room which was occupied by the servant, Ellen Flynn, awaking her by their soles, the jumped up, and dispinally extraordinary courage seized one of them, at the same time making an aiarm. One of the burgiars put his hand to her mouth and threatened to knock her brains out. They jumped over fences, but were captured and arrested by a policeman.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said it was a brutal and cowardly manner. To set an example to desperadoes who might be disposed to perpetrate staniar outrages, he sentenced the prisoners to the State Prison for afteen years.

COUST CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPRRME COURT—CRICUIT.—Part I, Nos. 1517, 1681, 1699, 1699, 1690, 1601, 1661, 1671, 1673, 1689, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1735, 1747, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1741, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1741,

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 2309, 2304, 2338 2342, 2345, 2346, 2317. MARINE COURT—FRIAL TERM.—Nos. 2309, 2308, 2308, 2342, 2345, 2346, 2317. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Caty Judge.—The People va. Peter Martin, larceny. The same vs. Mary Gibson, obtaining money by lalse pretences. The same vs. Aary Dunn, grand larceny. The same vs. Mullam Jones and Francis Bradiey, attempt at burglary. The same vs. Thomas Ahearn and Michael Mann, robbery. The same vs. Same vs. Sames Miso., burglary. The same vs. Dannel J. Coffey, felonious assault and battery. The same vs. Michael Kalischkey, bigamy. The same vs. Fhomas Donnelly, robbery. The same vs. William Donovan and Michael Golden, grand larceny. The same vs. Charles Crager, grand larceny. The same vs. Charles Crager, grand larceny. The same vs. Same Vs. Simon Liebeck, krand larceny.

CITY INTELLIGETOR

nissioner is hereby called to the following obstructions existing in Fifth ave This avenue is the driving thoroughfare of the me condition. That the Street Commissioner has full authority in the matter of having the obstructions

Southwest corner of Fortieth street—The side street almost entirely blocked up by immense piles of brick. The house being built belongs to Mr. Kipp; the builder is a Mr. Woodruf.

Northeast corner of Fortieth street—Sand and brick piles. The contractor is Mr. Lynch.

Northeast corner of Forty fifth street three buildings are being crected, and in front of them, in the street, are piles of sand and moriar. Dr. Howland is the owner of one of the houses and Mr. Owens the builder.

is the owner of one of the houses and Mr. Owens the builder.

Between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets four houses are being, erected, plies of sand and mortar lyng in the street. F. G. Charchill is the owner of the building; Mr. Andrews the mass.n.

Southwest corner of Forty-seventh street three houses are being erected, and before each are plies of sand and brick. Mr. Andrews is the builder.

Northeast corner of Forty-seventh street a new house going up. There are in the street in front of it mounds of sand and brick, and plies of plank the one-haif the block northward from it. Ex-Mayor Opdyke is the owner; R. L. Darragh the builder.

Northwest corner of Forty-eighth street the sidewalk for half a block is covered with huge granue blocks for a new Dutch Reformed church that is going up there. Mr. Bloodgood is the mason.

Between Forty-minth and Fiftieth streets there are plies of dag in the way, and just off the avenue, in Forty-mint street, there are huge sand and brick plies, mounds of mortar and a great number of planks. Mr. Conover is the mason.

Between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, on the west side of the avenue, a sewer is being dug. There is no railing about it to prevent a carriage toppling over into it, and the block for several yards above the cut is lined with old posts and upturned paving stones.

Plies of stones and planks, which interfere with

paving stones.
Piles of stones and planks, which interfere with
the carriage way, near Forty-eighth street.
THE WRATHER VESTERDAY.—The following record

will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the ther-

BLASTING ACCIDENT .- At two o'clock yesterday a premature explosion occurred where men were em-ployed blasting rock near 145th street, whereby Thomas Crosby, living on the corner of 156th street and Tenth avenue, and John Agen, of Manhattan-ville, were badly injured. The men were taken to their homes by the poice.

Accident in a Foundry.—Shortly before three

ACCIDENT IN A FOUNDRY.—Shortly before three o'clock yesterday a heavy iron hoisting crank in the iron foundry corner of Twenty-fifth street and First avenue broke and fell. Three of the men employed near it were slightly injured. Their names are Henry Weish, Thomas Donnally and John Fitzgerald. They were taken to their homes and medical attendance secured.

PROBABLE FATAL FALL.—A painter named Predicts of the property of the p

PROBABLE FATAL FALL.—A painter named Fred-erick Hennessy, employed on a building, corner of Fifteenth street and First avenue, yesterday morning, fell from a scaffold four stories high and sustained injuries from which it is feared he will not recover. He now hies at Bellevue Hospital in a criti-cal condition.

THE PLANKT SATURN.—This interesting object now

THE PLANKT SATURN.—This interesting object now rules as an evening star, rising near the east-southeast point of the horizon at thirty-three minutes after eleven o'clock in the evening. It is now in the sign of the Scorpion, about twelve degrees northeast of the lunar star Antares. The broadest expanse of the rings is nearly turned towards the earth. In this portion of its orbit it is affirmed that stars have been seen in the space which intervenes between the rings.

AUCTION AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—One of those amusing events that are looked forward to with

Eighth precinct, heard a noise in the liquor store of James Boyle, corner of Greene and Prince streets. He tried the door and found it secure. Calling roundsman Kafe and officer Dyckman to his assistance, the officers proceeded to explore the premises, neglecting to picket the Prince street door. Reaching the basement they discovered that the burglars had effected an entrance and attempted to cut through the wail leading to the wine ceilar. As a matter of course the burglar or burglars escaped, it is supposed by the Prince street door. Some officers are not so successful in capturing burglars as smelling around German Sunday clubs for violators of the Excise law.

THE CUBAN LABIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION held heir sixteenth regular meeting at the St. Julien fotel yesterday afternoon, Mrs. R. P. de Yzqaindo in the chair. After the usual business several new members were enrolled in the society. Arrangements have been made for the sale of tickets for the next concert of the association, which promises to be a grand affair, as the services of a favorite American prima donna have been secured and the popular tenor Signor Lottl, besides a combination of the highest artistic talent have volunteered. Senor J. M. Lemos, the Cuean rebel minister, has expressed his willingness to be present at the concert. This gentleman has received from the Cuban Ladies' Relief Association the sam of two thousand doijars to be expended by him in the objects of the Association. The rest of the funds have been satisfactorily accounted for to him.

The Pigyarding Nuisance.—A further hearing of evidence in the case of the Board of Health vs.

THE PIGYARDING NUISANCE.—A further hearing of evidence in the case of the Board of Health vs. Atherton Brothers, proprietors of the extensive yards for herding pign on Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, for the abatement of the alleged nuisance, was resumed yesterday before Referce Hasbrook. Only two witnesses were examined—the owner of the property leased by the firm and the late superintendent of the varias. Both these gentlemen expressed the opinion that the yards were kept in a thoroughly clean condition and threw out no smells that could stamp them as noisances. The latter gave the capacity of the yards to 20,000, and stated that at certain seasons they were filled daily, but only for a few hours, until sold out, when the premises were inforcingly cleansed. The case was continued until next Inursday afternoon, when me dical testimony will be offered by the detendants.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

TROUBLES OF A TRAVELLING AGENT .- Mr. John T. Boyd, publisher, of No. 7 Murray street, caused the arrest, by detective Wooldridge, of the Sixth precinct, of Eli Burnett, a travelling agent, on the charge of forgery. On the 27th inst. Burnett precharge of forgery. On the 27th Inst. Burnett presented to Mr. Boyd for publication (thirty dollars being the price) a card purporting to have been signed by Mr. William S. Guerman, agent of the American Tack Company, No. 48 Beckman street. Mr. Boyd, believing the card or order to be genuine, received it and gave Burnett ten per cent (three dollars) commission. It subsequently appeared to Mr. Boyd that the order was a forgery, Mr. Guerman not having signed his name thereto or authorized any one to do so for thin. Alderman Coman committed the accused for trial. Burnett is tweaty-nine years of age, a native of England and lives at the corner of Frankfort and William streets. In his examination he said:—"4 obtained the commission, but did not write the order."

Captain Young to be Prosecuted.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, when the opinion of the

OPINION OF COUNSEL can the foregoing lasers we have no destation in saying that in our opinion the money received by Captain Young does not belong to him, but when received by him immediately occame a part of the "Police Lie Insurance Fund," and can be recovered by the trustees of that fund, 'The Board adopted the following resolution:

scource, that the counsel of this board are berow structed to commence a suit against John S. Young, is police captain in this police district, to recover from his moneys received by him for services reniered by him as, police captain and a member of the police force in said irict, in arresting persons concerned, or alieged to have concerned, in stealing bonds and other securities, property of the First National Bank of New Windsor, roll county, Md., and in recovering part of the said st securities, whether the said moneys so received by the Young were received as a reward, gift or present for services; and that a copy of the testimony and proceed on the trial of the said Young before this Board be sen said counsel.

The business at the license bureau yesterday was rather light. Marshall Tooker, with his ass Daly and Hart, were, therefore, enabled to rest their selves after their recent labors. The

PAWNBROKERS em to be still under the ban. Charles Watcher e tered a complaint against G. Frederick, of No. 184 Spring street, charging that he had given him a poor revolver instead of a good one which he had pawned

Mrs. Young complained of Ellas Fannenholz, of 28 Market street, stating that she borrowed one dollar and twenty-five cents on a shawl, and on applying to redeem it, was charged fifty cents as interest for nine months.

o resteem it, was charged fifty cents as interest for nine mouths.

INTELLIGENT OFFICES

seem to be again coming to the surface. Wilham J. Whelply, of No. 3 Whitehall street, was charged by a young man with intent to defraud him out of two dollars. He charged that Whelply promised to give him immediate employment at sixty-five dollars per month and has not done as promised.

M. Healey & Co., of 571 Broadway, were complained of by a young man whom they promised to obtain employment for within eight days. The days passed, but no situation was procured. Healy & Co. are well known at the Marshal's desk.

Frank Vindakin, for driving express wagon No. 1,049 and not being properly heensed, was fined two dollars.

dollars.
John G. Beyl was charged with having driven his truck, No. 6,471, into car No. 62 of the Tenth avenue line, thereby damaging the car.
All the cases not mentioned as disposed of were ret down for examination on Thursday, at noon.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 17, 1869. TO THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:I beg to caution strangers against New York circu-

I beg to caution strangers against New York circulars, tickets, shares, chances and prospectuses in co-operative unions, or gift enterprises, or dollar stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or value is promised greater than the price asked to be paid.

Every such an advertised scheme is necessarily a swindle and a false pretence; there does not and cannot tangibly exist any such sciences in this city. Country newspapers which advertise them simply aid in the swindle.

If all newspapers in the Union would now make a point of publishing and reiterating this information they will charitably and, I taink, effectually counternet the swindling intentions of those who use the mails for the labse pretences, and will also save to the unwary hundreds of thousards of dollars.

A. OAKEY HALL,

Mayor of the city of New York.

On yesterday the Easter festival of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place at the institution, Forty-ninth street, corner of Lexington avenue, and was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage, consisting principally of ladies. There are about 145 children at present in the building, which is spacious, constructed on annitary principles, and kept with scrapulous care. There is about an equal number of boys and girls in the institution, and they present a cheerful, healthy and intelligent appearance, resulting from the attention given to all matters conducive to their comfort and improvement. A number of tables were placed in the hall, having an assortment of fancy articles, which were sold by ladies for the benefit of the institution. The festival opened with an address by the Rev. Mr. Hill, who, after expressing himself as highly pleased at the evidence of care and attention which the appearance of the children afforded, referred to the missionary work in which he had been engaged in Greece during the last thirty-eight years. They had now in Athens a building erected upon the site of the Areopagus, and had about eight persons under their care, inc number having been considerably increased by the refugees from Crete, The late king showed a friendly disposition toward them, they were also kindly treated by the present government and by members of the Greek Church, which is the religion of the State and of the greater portion of the population. The children next sang hymns and appropriate carols in very creditable style. A gentleman presented a silver medal for the best boy and girl, which was awarded to william Miller and Heisens Sachem. It was given to them by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who made some brief remarks, alter which the morning part of the festival closed. Mr. Presed-solve the Total States Court.

The cast was again adjorned.

Exity alones and Books 4.0. On the bankways.

Exit Economy of Mr. Darsen. No Contempt, and the Wiresen Bleekanged-Exitence on the Mr. Presed-States Court.

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T

OBSEQUIES OF JAMES HARPER.

eral Services at His Late Reside the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church-The Remains to be Interred To-day at Green

of the city, and at the time of his death senior m ber of the Harrer & Brothers' Publishing Hot took place yesterday. A sadder and more impress tribute to departed manly worth is rarely witness Iribute to departed manly worth is rarely witnessed. It was a tribute due the man, due one who in all the relations of life, as husband, father, friend and neighbor, had won for himself the deepest love and respect; to one who as a politician, though in politics he only minged slightly and briefly, was without a stain upon his character, and to one who, as the founder and managing head of the greatest publishing house in the world, conducted its rigantic business with the the world, conducted its gigantic business with the strictest probity, honor and liberality. Having outlived the ordinarily allotted span of human life, his death in the natural course of events could not have

death in the natural course of events could not have been delayed long, but the painful circumstances terminating his earthly career, the sad and melancholy accident snatching him suddenly from hale and hearty life, the mature and majestic oak riven and laid low by a tunnierold, served to make sadder and deeper the gloom engendered by his untimely decease.

At the late residence of the deceased, No. 4 Gramercy Park, were the preliminary funeral services, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. Radgeway, the paster of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, where the deceased was in the habt of attending religious worship. After these services the remains were exposed to the view of those present, consisting mainly of the family of the deceased and their more immediate relatives and friends. Among the latter were embraced a large number of our leading wealthy clitzens. The body was encased in a solid rosewood coffin, lined with white satin. The coffin had massive soind silver handles and a plan silver plate on the top bearing the following inscription:—"James Harper, died harch 27, 1869, aged 73 years, 11 months, 14 days." Upon the lid and also upon stands at the head and foot of the coffin were wreaths of himmortelies and arounds, crosses and a lyre and harp made from the same flowers. Such noral offering to the loved and honored dead is seldom seen. The dehead and foot of the coffin were wreaths of himnortelles and crowns, crosses and a lyre and harp made
from the same flowers. Such floral offering to the
loved and honored dead is seldom seen. The deceased looked quite natural, his face retaining still
its full contour and the pleasant expression which
it wore in life still visible in the maninate features.
The principal funeral exercises were at the
clurch we have named above, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street,
long before three P. M., the hour announced for the
public funeral exercises to begin, the church, excepting the front seats in the body of the editier erserved for the mourners and pallbearers, was
crowded to its utmost capacity. The side asises and
galieries were densely packed. Thousands were
obliged to go away, not being able to obtain even
standing room. Pending the arrival of the funeral
cortere from the house a succession of slow and
solemn airs were piayed on the organ, the low,
soft music reminding all present of the deep
solemnity of the occasion which had called
them together. The most perfect stillness
prevailed, a hash funereat, which it was, and
most impressive in its intensity. As came in
through the ceatre aside the pastor of the church reprevailed, a hash funereal, which it was, at most impressive in its intensity. As came through the centre aisle the paster of the church return in soleum tone the prelude to the burdal sevice, as after him came the assistant officiating eigyman, as after these followed the palibearers, who with the elergymen, wore mourning searis, and the codin and then the train of mourners, the siliness if possible became deeper and the solemismore profound. The following gentiemen officials abundances.

w. H. Appieton.

by George Wm. Curtis.

The comm. Upon a table in the chance of the same chastery beautiful and nicely fragant the lowers. Opening the factor of a hymn read by Rev. Dr. Adams, commencing with the following verse:

W. H. Appieton.

Wesley Smith

George Wm. Curtis.

Daniel Drew.

Daniel Drew.

Daniel Drew.

Daniel Drew.

Daniel Drew.

Daniel Drew.

The comm was deposited in front of the chance on the top was a cross of immortieles surmounted by a crown. Upon a table in the chancel and around the base of the pulpit were additional florat ributes of the same chastery beautiful and nicely fragant nowers. Opening the further services was the singing of a hymn read by Rev. Dr. Adams, commencing with the following verse:

Was timorous worms we are!

Death is the gate to endless joy,

Tet we dread to enter there.

Millowing the singing was a surface of the same o

Following the singing was a very impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. Dreala, after which nev. Dr. alco intock read the Seriptures customary on uneral occasions, which was succeeded by singing another hymn and then a funeral sermon, though ne took no text, by Rev. Dr. Ridgeway. It was a most impressive and interesting discourse, and though occupying over an hour in the delivery was istened to with the closest attention. He first gave a detailed biographical stetch of the deceased and then summed up the strongly sallent points of nis charity, his unity of purpose, his zest for labor, his unity of purpose, his zest for labor, his unity of purpose his zest for labor, his unity of purpose his zest for labor, his and the deep and abiding slacerity of his religious life.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Poss. Singing another hymn. Benediction by the paster of the church concluded the exercises. The vast congregation were allowed to look on the remains, after which they were again taken to his late residence, whence they will be taken this morning to the family burial ground in Greenwood for interment.

THE TAX ON BROKERS' SALES.

Return of Internal Revenue Assessor Webster from Washington—His Conference with Commissioner Delano—Margins Not to be

Taxed as Capital.
On Monday last Assessor Webster returned to this city from Washington, where he has been for several days in conference with Commissioner Delano-in relation to his proposed action in taxing the funds used as banking capital by Wall street brokers, It is understood that Commissioner Delano fully endorsed his course in the matter and will lano fully endorsed his course in the matter and will support him in it as far as it conforms with the acts of Congress reintive to revenue.attairs. The assessments against Messrs. Clarke, Dodge & Co., based on the figures obtained at the late examination of that firm, are now in the hands of the Collector, and it is expected that within a few days this, the brokers test case, will be brought before the courts for final decision. Assessor Webster, for some reason as yet unexplained, has vecated one of his original positions, and now announces that he does not propose to tax margins as capital. This concession will tend materially to pacify the brokers, as the proposition to tax margins, which are unavailable deposits, was considered by them unjust in the extreme. The result of the Clarke, Dodge & Co. sait, however, will definitely decide the whole matter.

co-operative unions, or gift enterprises, or dollar stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or value is promised greater than the price asked to be paid.

Every such an advertised scheme is necessarily a Every such advertised scheme is necessarily a cannot tangibly exist any suoh schemes in this city. Country newspapers which advertise them simply aid in the swindle.

If all newspapers in the Union would now make a point of publishing and referating this information they will charitably and, i timis, effectually counteract the swindling intentions of those who use the mails for the laise pretences, and will also save to the unwary hundreds of thotisands of dollars.

A. OAFY HALD.

Mayor of the city of New York.

EASTER FESTIVITES.

Festival of the Orphans' Home, Vorty-nluth Street.

On resterday the Easter festival of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopai Church took place at the institution, Forty-nints street, corner of Lexington avenue, and was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage, consisting principally of ladies. There are about 156 children at present in the building, which is spacious, constructed on sanitary principles, and kept with actruptions care. There is about an equal number of boys and girls in the institution, and itsey principles of the benefit of the misting, and kept with actruptions care. There is about an equal number of boys and girls in the institution, and itsey principles of the benefit of the misting the number of the benefit of the misting the number of takes were placed in the hall, having an assortment of fancy articles, which were sold by ladies for the benefit of the misting years, Tayes and the interest of the misting and the production of the change in the change in the change in his spacious, constructed on sanitary principles, only the constructed on sanitary principles, and kept of the production of the misting the production of the change of the

(From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, March 27.4 Georgia is progressing quite rapidly in building up and perfecting cotton manufactories. Senator Sprague, who visited deorgia a few weeks ago; saated in a recent speech in the United States Senate that "in the city of Augusta is a cotton mili that to day will surpass, and does surpass in the success of its operations, the test one in New England." This is a high commendation from a man who is himself extensively engaged in the manufactions of cotton. The Americus (Gn.) Republican reports that between 450,000 and \$60,000 has been subsectibed at that place for a cotton factories. We learn from the Columbus (Ga.) Som that that city is making rabid strides in cotton manufacturing and basis fair to be the Lowell of the South in this respect. In the last six months over-\$000,000 of additional stock has been subsectived to manufactures and at least two-thirds of that amount paid in. Six weeks ago the Eagle and Phonix Company advertised for \$450,000 worth of stock to build another mill of equal capacity with the present one. As we have stated, considerably over that amount paid in. Six weeks ago the Eagle and Phonix Company advertised for \$450,000 worth of stock to build another mill of equal capacity with the present one. As we have stated, considerably over that amount paid in. Six weeks ago the Eagle and Phonix Company advertised for \$450,000 worth of stock to build another mill of equal capacity with the present one. As we have stated, considerably over that amount paid in. Six weeks ago the Eagle and Phonix Company advertised for \$450,000 worth of stock to build another mill of equal capacity with the present one. As we have stated, considerably over that amount paid in. Six weeks ago the Eagle and Phonix Company advertised for \$450,000 worth of stock to build another mill of equal capacity with the present one. As we have stated, considerably over that amount paid in. Six weeks ago the Eagle and Phonix Company advertised for \$450,000 worth of stock to build another mi

time, and the Columbus factory all it desired, some \$40,000. For some time past the Eagls and Pheenix the Columbus and the steam factories have been run ning 18,000 spindles and many looms. The Muscoger Company have a large brick building already completed, and with cave 4,000 spindles in the prosent of the Eagls and Pheenix Company will be in operation in less than a year. Thus, by next winter, 19,000 spindles will be running in Columbus, consuming, on an average, twenty bales of cotton per day; and, besides cotton, a large variety of wooken goods will be manufactured. By next summer at least 28,000 spindles will be in operation. The people there are taking hold of matters in carnest, and are not waiting for the action of Northera capitansts. All the money needed can be obtained in that section.

VELOCIPEDE NOTES.

And it has come at last.

On Monday the Board of Aldermen considered secolution prohibiting the use of the veloce in the

public thoroughfares.
Of course if was laid over, but it will rise again, like the ghost of Banquo, to scare men off their

hobby-horses.

The Common Council says velocipedes must not

be ridden in the streets. And the Park Commissioners say they may be

and the Park Commissioners say they may be used on certain roads only.

Velocipedians pay taxes, and pay (nearly) as a rule for their pastime; and they vote, too.

Now, why don't they hold an intimidation meet-

Or organize a lobby and "see" the city "da

about it? They have a constitutional right in this matter—
"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are the
conditions guaranteed by the great pub. doc.
And if velocipeding ain't the "pursuit of happi-

Only think, about 2,000 velocipedes to be "ble

aded" in this city.

A man can't carry his veloce up to the Park.

And then lose half a day finding out what roads b

A man can't carry his veloce up to the Park.

And then lose half a day finding out what roads he can ride over.

If the Aidermen' could ride themselves they wouldn't listen to such a resolution.

But they can't because they are too fat.

And so are their positions.

Therefore abolish the Common Council at once.

Cammeyer is going to open his 'Amphicyclotheatron in Brooklyn to-night.

And is to have a grand display of skill by the leading experts of the city—Brady, the Hanlons, the Pickerings, the Pearsalls, the Wittys, the Brokawa and everybody else to assist.

Fireworks, flags, music and chignon-ed beauty as well.

Wonder how the City Hall folks would like it if Cammeyer passed a resolution prohibiting the Mutals from playing on the Union grounds?

Frank Rivers' Jersey City Velocipe-frome was opened with grand éclat on Monday night.

The Brokaw brothers performed their quadruple act on a single velocipede,

And the Hanlous and Mondo and the Pickerings and the Pearsalls did their prettlest.

Which was very pretty.

The principal "machine" makers also exhibited specimens of their work, and made the bicycles do all they were capable of doing.

The sudience was a splendid one, despite the bad weather, and included a host of fadies,

Stamping the affair a success and making Frank feel "so giad."

To-night the Empire City Velocipedrome will be inaugurated with the rush of many wheels and of many ladies to wave their approbation.

The "Empire" is a big piace, and "chickens" won't stand much chance of getting premiums, even if philets did at the same place hast week.

Several of the hall managers offer prizes to be competed for during the week, and two or three new schools are to be opened.

Cavin Witty possesses the "only genume originai" velociped—the one made by Lallemont before he had secured his paten.

At Jacksonville, Hit, recently, a Mr. Dunlap, white exercising at Professor Grover's hall, accadentally rode down an inclined plane to a level with the window sill, passed through the open window and leaped an all

About 200 patents have been issued in the United States for improvements in velocipotes. New Bedford has made \$40,000 worth of velocipotes in three months.

A young lady in this city wants to "trade" a sewing machine for a velocipede.
She thinks she could "get along" if she had a spinning wheel.

St. Charles and Camp streets, New Orleans, are the great velocitracks of the Crescent City.

A hospital for broken velocipedes is the latest "kink."

And an asylum for superannuated riders is to be

And an asylum for superannuated riders is to be stablished in 1899.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE INDIAN QUESTION.

General Butler on the indian question.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have read your articles on Indian treaties with picasure. I am fully in accord with them. My proposition is to treat the Indians as wards of the nation, dealizers of our soil, with a right of occapancy only to such part as we may assign them. Massachusetts has always treated the Indians within her borders in that way, and we have had no trouble, nor have we ever asked any sid from the general government. There is a good example before us in the case of the Highlands of Sociand, prior to and subsequent to the rebellion of 1745. Great Britain treated the Highlanders as tribos, bearing allegiance to theirs, and attempted to deal with their chaofs; and so long as she did so her northern borders were subject to raids, black mail, continual wars, rebellions and disturbances. After 1745 her ministry concluded to put roads through the Highlands, break up the tribal relations, treat with them as citizens bound by the same laws, and to be dealt with in the same manner as other inhabitants of her soil; and the consequence has been that the Highlands have become a nursery of her soldiers instead of a pest to the nation. Nothing can demonstrate the fact of the utter incapacity and hopolessness of our indian system—or rather want of system—than to say, on the northern side of the indefinable line which divides us from Maxico the same is true; and in Alaska the Russian government have never had any dimently with the Indians, while we have hardy raised the Stars and Stripes before we are informed of an Indian war, which means contracts and punder to white men, of which the Indians are only made the occasion. I am grad to see that you speak out on the subject, and hope you will rouse the West to the true situation of this important question. I am, yours treity.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1869.

A FIGHT EXTRADROMARY. & Shetiand Pony and a Bull Dog in the Ring.

A FIGHT EXTRAORDARY.

A Shettand Peny and a Bull Dog in the Ring.
One of the most unique and lauguable affairs on record came of yesterday at Scanif's livery stable, the event being no less than a pitched battle between a Shetland pony and a bull pup. Since their arrival in Chicago the Liliputian troupe, consisting of Tom Taumb and wife. Commodore Natt and Minnie Warren, the diminuive carriage ponies have been stabled at Schall's. Patchen and Monitor are the names of the uninature steeds, which are said to have been presented to Tom Thumb by Queen Victoria a few years since. They are of the very smalless description of Shetlies, about three feet high, of a chestaut color, with beautiful shaggy manes and taits, neat, trim limbs; on the whole, exceedingly symmetrical animals. In the stable are kept a fine pair of bull pups, something less than a year old, which the proprietor, in honor of Joe Jefferson's great personation, has dubbed Snyder and Meenie. Snyder and Meenie, with the sagacity of their breed, have become perfectly familiar with the regular inhabitants of the stable, horses and all, and have, it would appear, very decided convictors as to what constitutes a legitumate puece of horneliesh. Therefore when, for the first time, Prachen and Monitor were sent down to their stalls unattended, Snyder, disgusted with their pretensions to equine equality and regarding them an the light of disreputable intruders, determined to make a demonstration. Monitor was allowed to pass unmolested, but when Patchen came todding along Snyder suddenly planted himself directly in front of the pony, and, with tail rampant, har bristing, eves snapping and teeth threatening, disputed the passage. Patchen, scarcely comprehending the situation, stared vacantly for a moment, and then took a step forward, as if desirous of showing his contempt for the came upstart, whereupon Snyder, with a short jump and opinions bark, sprung his molars unpleasanily close to the pony's fore leg. The latter, shaking his shaggy mane, gave a quick-more